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TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915.
WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW.

In his speech the other night in New York, Mr. Bryan said nobody in Europe seemed to know what the war is about. There is some truth in the statement, yet probably any well informed man in Europe would be able to give a pretty clear idea of just why all Europe is at war at this moment, though there would always be some points of doubt.

All of the official documents relating to the European war have been published in one book. After a careful reading of all of them—British, French, Serbian, Russian, Belgian, Italian, German and Austrian—it seems clear that we have the war because Germany and Austria wanted it. But they did not want all the war they got. They did not expect that Great Britain, Belgium and Italy would be drawn into it.

Colonel Pelle, French military attaché at Berlin, sent the following in a report to his government in 1912:
"It seemed a year ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world. They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufacture, German trade, German expansion."

Then came the Morocco affair. When France and Great Britain refused to be bluff by the Kaiser's war threat. But before they had the banks of England and France had skillfully drawn nearly all the gold from the banks of Germany. When that was accomplished, the British fleet disappeared in the North sea, a rigid censorship regarding naval movements was established, and Germany was told to do her worst. Of the effect of this coup on Germany another French military attaché at Berlin, Lieutenant Colonel Serret, writes his government, March 15, 1913: "All Germany, even the socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco." And Colonel Pelle added this warning to his government:
"Germany still requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day, because the future belongs to them. They consider us with our forty million inhabitants, as a second rate power."
"In the crisis of 1911, however, this second rate power successfully withstood them, and the emperor and the government have never since. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. People are determined that such a thing never shall occur again."

It was following this Morocco affair that the Germans began a mobilization of all their financial, military and naval strength. Gold was brought back to the German banks, high premiums being paid for it, wherever it could be had. One hundred and twenty thousand men were put to work in the gun and ammunition factories. More than \$50,000,000 was spent in the manufacture of Zeppelins and Taube aeroplanes, the German government levied income taxes all over the empire, a form of taxation that hitherto had been confined to the various states. All of which was pointed out by Jules Cambon, French ambassador to Berlin, in his reports to his government.

France, in spite of socialist opposition, revised her enlistment laws, increased her army and navy appropriations, and added two corps to her army. Because of these facts, Cambon wrote to the French minister of foreign affairs, under date of March 17, 1913: "It is true that the state of public opinion in both countries makes the situation grave."

Then came the assassination of the Austrian archduke and Austria's preposterous demands upon Serbia. But Serbia, under advice from Great Britain, Russia and France, yielded to all of the demands unconditionally except the one which provided that Serbia should accept the "collaboration in Serbia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian government for the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the terri-

torial integrity of the monarchy," and also take judicial proceedings against certain Serbians designated by Austria, in which "delegates of the Austro-Hungarian government will take part in the investigation relating thereto."

While contending that the controversy between Austria and Serbia should be submitted to the powers which guaranteed the integrity of Serbia, included in which were both Germany and Austria, the Serbian government, under direction of Great Britain, France, Russia, and this time Italy, did not refuse the demand for the participation of Austria in the prosecution of the accused Serbians, but asked that Austria first define what part the Austrian representatives were to take in the prosecutions of the alleged conspirators.

Meantime, in the forty-eight hours given in the ultimatum to Serbia, the other great powers undertook to have Germany use pressure on Austria to refrain from war until more time could be had for exchange of notes. In this effort Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy joined. The ambassador of each country was told by the Berlin foreign office that Germany had not been informed of what the Austrian demands on Serbia were, but that Germany must back her ally in whatever punitive measures were undertaken against the Serbians.

So well did the Germans know what the Austrian ultimatum contained and that its carrying out meant war with both Russia and France, the German forces had been already mobilized and were ready to strike before Russian mobilization was ordered. Austria, although agreeing to do so, never had demobilized after the mobilization during the Balkan wars. Thus the Teuton monarchies were ready, waiting an excuse for the war that had been determined upon.

The German chief of staff made this statement three days before war was declared:
"We must put on one side all considerations as to the responsibility of the aggressor. When war has become necessary it is essential to carry it on in such way as to place all the chances in one's own favor. Success alone justifies war. Germany cannot and ought not to leave Russia time to mobilize, for she would then be obliged to maintain on her eastern frontier so large an army that she would be placed in a position of equality, if not of inferiority, to that of France. Accordingly, we must anticipate our principal adversary as soon as there are nine chances to one of war, and begin it without delay in order ruthlessly to crush all resistance."

This pronouncement by General von Moltke stated exactly the German attitude, and was an accurate forecast of the policies that have been maintained by forces of the Kaiser on land, in the air and under and on the sea.

The German editors are excited again over the sinking of submarine U-29 by a merchantman—which, of course, never occurred. It was a dreadnought that did the job.

THE FRANK CASE.

Sother second thought will commend Governor Slaton for commutation of the sentence of Leo M. Frank. He can be held in prison for life, should it not be disclosed later that the negro was the real criminal. But if he had gone to the gallows, and later the negro had confessed, there could be no recall of what would then be denounced as another "judicial murder."

The Georgia courts did right in convicting Frank. And while there is probability of his guilt, there is more than a possibility that he may be innocent. Governor Slaton took the wise course in commuting his sentence to life imprisonment.

Women are proverbially inconsistent. A Chicago woman wants a divorce because her husband deserted her, just as if that would bring him back.

THE "GRANDFATHER" CLAUSE.

The "grandfather clause," by which a number of the southern states have kept in the democratic ranks, has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. With the application of the federal law to elections of congressmen and senators and the nullification of the grandfather clause, there may be some changes in the solid south soon.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided that the loan shark law is unconstitutional. But isn't the loan shark himself unconstitutional?

The German submarine commander who sunk the Lusitania has received the iron cross. Nobody will try to take it away from him.

General Huerta has no notion of visiting Mexico during the hot season. It is more comfortable in New York.

If Mr. Carranza would resign, he might do something toward riding Mexico of war.

Rumania may well hesitate before becoming the thirteenth in the war game.

Boston should rejoice. The English are taking to baked beans.

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Twenty five cents invested in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will insure yourself and family against any bad results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. This remedy is prompt and reliable. Every family should keep it at hand. No medicine is more highly esteemed by those who know its real value. Obtainable everywhere.

GETTING THE HORRORS



Building Stones

As the insect from the rock
Takes the color of its wing;
As the boulder from the shock
Of the ocean's rhythmic swing
Makes itself a perfect form,
Learns a calmer front to raise;
As the shell, enameled warm
With the prism's mystic rays,
Praises wind and wave that make
All its chambers fair and strong;
As the mighty poets take
Grief and pain to build their song;
Even so for every soul,
Whoso'er its lot may be,—
Building, as the heavens roll,
Something large and strong and free,—
Things that hurt and things that mar
Shape the man for perfect praise;
Shock and strain and ruin are
Friendlier than the smiling days.
—John W. Chadwick.

HANDICAPPING THE COMMANDER

General Joffre's Experience With Domestic Intrigue Is Out-matched by the Story of the Plots and Machinations Against Washington in the Revolution.

By Raymond G. Fuller

Professional jealousy is not limited to any one profession and appears in the armies of nations both in time of peace and in time of war. It entered into the attempt to oust General Joffre from command of the French forces and was ably assisted in that attempt by the impatience of national legislature with the slow progress in expelling the Germans from the borders. Other commanders-in-chief in other wars have had similar experiences. Washington, especially during the first four years of the revolution, was obliged to watch and circumvent his enemies among the colonists, among the far-famed "patriots of '76," as well as his enemies Lord Howe and the British soldiers. Indeed, despite all that may be said about the devotion of the colonists to the cause of freedom, they hampered him in the performance of his great task to an extent utterly unbelievable to a reader of school textbooks. Patient he was, but if General Washington flung a savage oath into the face of Charles Lee at Monmouth it was a natural outburst of wrath for all that he had borne of criticism and intrigue and insult ever since he took command of the army at Cambridge from some of his best generals and from some of the leading lights of the continental congress.

The American revolution, as everybody knows, was a farce until the battle of Saratoga—Washington, Lafayette and Baron von Steuben put it on its feet. Untrained troops and inexperienced officers were not the worst of it, but they counted. Nearly 400,000 men were enlisted during the war, but never in the course of the whole struggle were more than 17,000 available for fighting purposes. More than one-tenth of the army was made up of militia, and the militia was a disgrace. The end of the week or month would find his own immediate army dwindled to a matter of five hundred men or so. It was an unreliable, sometimes even a cowardly army that he commanded, a constantly dissolving army, au-

Gates, commander-in-chief—Gates, who, by taking New England's view in the Vermont dispute, had won the regard of the two powerful Adamses, Gates, who in December of 1776 had failed to obey orders and join Washington in the Trenton campaign, and instead had ridden off to tell congress of the foolishness of Washington's plans. Gates, who had preferred foolish, malicious charges against Snyder and Arnold, and by spreading prejudice and misunderstanding concerning the latter had brought upon that unfortunate man the slights and insults which undermined his patriotism. Gates, to whom went all the glory of Saratoga, rightly regarded today as the turning point of the revolution. It was Washington who foresaw the British plan to separate New England from the rest of the colonies, who laid the counter-plans which worked out so successfully. He aroused New England and New York, and to keep Howe from joining Burgoyne he kept Howe busy. Credit to Gates, yes; but credit to Washington for the terrible sacrifices he made, while congress was assailing him and his own officers were plotting against him, to secure victory for Gates at the north.

The Conway Cabal.

The success of Gates greatly encouraged those who were trying to drive Washington out of power. We now come to the infamous "Conway Cabal," and can leave the Adamses out of the story. The story now to be told has a curious sound when we compare it with the description of Washington as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." A part of the machinery of this wretched cabal was the publication in London and the republication in the colonies of a collection of forged letters bearing the name of Washington and intended to prove his insincerity in the cause of the revolution. It was only in 1796, when he was about to retire from the presidency, that Washington filed in the office of the secretary of state, a denial of its authenticity.

The moving spirit in the cabal was an Irish adventurer named Conway who had obtained a commission in the American army and who made exorbitant claims to promotion. Lovell and Gates and a number of minor officers of the American army were also concerned in the plot against Washington. Gates, by the way, had not taken the trouble to send Washington a report of the victory at Saratoga, and the commander-in-chief had refused to send the troops which Washington requested in the effort to control the Delaware. The cabal went down to one apparent defeat, but rallied and late in the year of 1777 secured the enlargement of the board of war to a membership of five, with Gates at its head and Conway as inspector general. After the known machinations of Gates and Conway it was a direct insult to Washington.

The story of Lee is insignificant by comparison, yet Lee tried to ruin Washington, in the expectation that he would succeed to supreme command. His first disobedience was in November, 1776, when he made necessary the retreat through New Jersey. Not only did he disobey orders, but he began a letter-writing campaign in the effort to discredit his chief. Disobedience was in the way of becoming his habit until it was checked at Monmouth, two years later.

The greatness of Washington triumphed over domestic intrigue. The revolution came to a successful end. But Washington's later experience in the service of the country he loved so well was such that a lesser man might easily have surrendered to bitterness of mind. No wonder that phrase survives—"the ingratitude of republics."

With Scissors and Paste

THE GLAMOUR OF WAR FADES.
(Karl N. Llewellyn in Saturday Evening Post.)

The glamour of war fades when, instead of being quartered in some pleasant city where you can spend your pay on all your heart's desire, you are set to bury dead men; when you have so much to bury that you cannot even dig graves for them, and

have to throw them, half a dozen together, into the shell holes and just heap dirt on top; when you are handling bodies which have lain for days under the sun that sweetens the French grapes; when the only thing to drown the reek is smoke, and your tobacco gave out a week before.

The glamour fades when, before you can occupy a fort abandoned by the enemy, you have to spend hours at coolies' work to get a sanitary enough to even stand in. The glamour fades when your march is so fast that you can't rest, that you can't get a life from home because the baggage is left behind and the postal service can't keep up.

WORTH LEARNING.

Miss Gladys was rather a pippant young lady, and just so was her friend. Of late meetings between the two had been few and far between. Gladys' friend could not fathom the reason why, and in order to satisfy her curiosity she called one afternoon.

"No, mum, Miss Gladys is not in," the maid informed her. "She has gone to the class."

"Why, what class?" inquired the caller in surprise.

"Well, mum, you know Miss Gladys is getting married soon. So she's taking a course of lessons in domestic science."

WHEN THE HOUSE TAKES FIRE.

(Issued by the City of North Yakima, Wash.)

Used early, a glass of water has more value than a fire brigade. If the amount of water at hand is limited, it should be thrown by handfuls rather than in a single dash. A bucket of water and a broom to sprinkle it constitute a good extinguisher for a starting fire. Don't throw water at the blaze—much less at the smoke—hot upon the material from which the blaze comes. A coat, a rug, a bed-cover, or a few pounds of flour can be used to smother a small blaze and a feather bed will choke a quite rapacious fire.

TEMPERANCE 3,500 YEARS AGO.

(The Christian Herald.)

A foreign exchange has this interesting paragraph: "There is still in existence an Egyptian papyrus of the date of 3,500 years before the Christian era, which contains the following caution: 'My son, do not linger in the wine shop or drink too much wine. It causeth thee to utter words regarding thy neighbor which thou rememberest not. Thou fallest upon the ground, thy limbs become weak as those of a child. One cometh to trade with thee and findeth thee so. Then say they, 'Take away the fellow, for he is drunk and is doing us wrong.' The oldest temperance lecture in existence."

AS TO INSULTS.

The quotation: "No gentleman credited to John Quincy Adams, who is said to have made the reply when he was told that a man had spoken to him so rudely that he ought to send a challenge to a duel, and it is said also to have been used by Senator W. H. Seward, in a debate growing out of the assault upon Senator Sumner by Preston Brooks, in 1856 and 1857, but it is pointed out that the quotation:

"A moral, sensible, well-bred man will not affront one, and no other can."

FRISBY HANCOCK'S WATCH.

Frisky Hancock's watch underwent its annual spring cleaning this week. He took it apart, oiled up the pulleys, wiped off the bearings and tightened up all the taps. Then he took his watchkey, which he wears on his chain, and wound up the springs. And now his watch is in such good condition it runs several hours faster than it did before.

VANDERBILT IS MISSED.

The tragic death of young Mr. Vanderbilt leaves England and America the poorer for the loss of a very charming and vivid personality. It was in May for the past few years always looked forward to coaching with him to Brighton and back. He was a prince of hosts and a prince of drivers.

It seems as strange as it is tragic that Mr. Vanderbilt will never drive us out of the coach and in Oxford street again, with all of us wearing the red and white Vanderbilt favors and the famous Vanderbilt grays letting everybody know they were the most sparkling team on the road, while scolding the guard, tooted the coach horn. Those were exhilarating occasions.

And how Mr. Vanderbilt will be missed on the Brighton road! All the cottage children, all the townsmen, the villagers, the innkeepers, and certain smiling old ladies belonging to rural inns, never failed to come out and wave a welcome to Mr. Vanderbilt and his party. And he had a flick of his gray hair for everybody.

As I have said, he was a prince of hosts. But he had one peculiarity. He used to order enormous fires in our bedrooms at the Metropole, no matter how hot the weather. While horses were chanced on the road, he was always happy to see his guests drinking champagne, while he drank a glass of English bitter ale himself and took a bite of cheese. He knew the temper and characteristics of every horse in his stable.

THE STATE HOUSE IN BOSTON.

Some one has said that until the west wing of the state house was completed the building would look like a pig going on one wheel. Now the pig, to have the other wheel. The governor has signed the bill authorizing \$100,000 for the completion of the west wing, and the residents along Hingwood avenue are to be notified to fold their tents.

In a way, it will be a pity to lose that picturesque row of old red brick houses going up the hill beside the state house lawn, with their ragged skyline of gables, dormers and chimney stacks against the glowing yellow of the evening sky. They have seemed by long associations, as much a part of the state house as the new wing could be. But if the building is to present a symmetrical front, they must go.

The stateliness of the whole structure will not appear until both wings are completed and the grounds in front are graded to suit the changed contours of the building. Some hint of this, however, can be gleaned from the above and terrace now visible about the east wing; and from the steps already built below the present ground level of the completed section of the west wing.

As for the discrepancy between the brick of the building and the marble of the wings, shall we not look on that combination as on a very fine old masterpiece set off to the better advantage by the contrast of a frame of some quietly rich material?

HE TOOK NO CHANCES.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

An eastern man sat on the stairway with a revolver in his hand and watched a burglar loot his dining room. It wasn't cowardice that held his trigger finger. Nor compassion. It had taken him four hours to put his fretful baby to sleep and he knew what it meant to waken it.

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7 bars Lenox Soap 25c
8 bars Armour's Lighthouse Soap 25c
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